

69944

Method of Investigating Dynamic Stability on
Analog Computers

S/105/60/000/04/002/024
B007/B006

multipliers must be used for these problems. The methods of checking the correctness of the solution of problems of dynamic stability are investigated. The most correct and most suitable checking of transients is the solution of the problem on various time scales. Problems of dynamic stability of a synchronous generator were successfully solved on the analog computer developed at the LPI im. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin) under the direction of Professor T. N. Sokolov with the aid of the method given here. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references. 4

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1959

Card 3/3

L 4931-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(t)ETC(m) JD/WW/DJ/GS

ACC NR: AT5022689

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0359/0362

AUTHOR: Semenova, L. N. 4.55

ORG: Scientific Committee on Friction and Lubrication, AN SSSR (Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam AN SSSR) 74.55 48 0+1

TITLE: Methods of investigating the friction surfaces of ball bearings operating with solid lubricants 2 17

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam. Teoriya treniya i iznosa (Theory of friction and wear). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 359-362 14

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing, ball bearing testing, ball bearing inspection, solid lubricant

ABSTRACT: The author states that the small amount of literature available on the frictional behavior of ball bearings operating with solid lubricants is partly due to the lack of satisfactory experimental methods. A discussion of several methods which may be helpful in ball bearing friction tests is presented. A qualitative picture of wear and friction can be obtained by measuring the friction torque of a

Card 1/2

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L 4931-66
ACC NR: AT5022689

ball bearing before and after testing (without and with cleaning of the wear particles). The weighing method for wear is discarded as inaccurate for this case because transfer of materials from one surface to another normally takes place without net weight loss. Visual inspection of friction surfaces under 56 to 600-fold magnification can be effective if the color of the lubricant can be made different from that of the base material (sometimes chemically). A very useful method for inspecting ball bearing races and rings is sectioning and polishing of the specimens after protecting the worn surface with a layer of low melting point metal. However, visual methods do not give a satisfactory indication of changes in material composition for which case diffraction, electrograph and x-ray methods must be employed (not described). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE SUBM DATE: 18May65

BC
Card 2/2

SEMENOVA, L. P., ANAN'IN, V. V.

"The significance of leptospira Hebdomadis in the epidemiology of leptospira Hebdomadis in the epidemiology of leptospirosis in the USSR." p. 142

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMS USSR/ Moscow

ANAN'IN, V.V.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.

Natural foci of leptospirosis in the Altai. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 30 no.3:61-66 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, transm.
natural foci (Rus))

KORENBERG, E.I.; SEменова, L.P.

Epizootiology of leptospirosis among insectivores. Zool. zhur. 40
no.6:942-945 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of
Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(Nero Lake region—Leptospirosis)
(Insectivores as carriers of disease)

CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.; DUMAYEVA, T.N.

Isolation of a mixed culture of the Bataviae type of leptospira
and of the erysipelas pathogen (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:118-121 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(*ERYSIPЕLOTHRIX RHUSIOPATHIAE*)
(*LEPTOSPIRA*)

ANAN'IN, V.V.; SEменова, L.P.

Leptospirae from the hebdomadis group. report No. 1. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:14-17 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(EPTOSPIRA)

KARASEVA, Ye.V.; CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.; SEMENOVA, L.P.

Study of natural foci of leptospirosis in northern Kazakhstan
and on the flatlands of the Altai Territory. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 33 no.7:13-18 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

KORENBERG, E.I.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; SOLOSHENKO, I.Z.

Epizootology and epidemiology of leptospirosis in Yaroslavl Province.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.12:36.41 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(YAROSLAVL PROVINCE—ZOOSES)
(YAROSLAVL PROVINCE —LEPTOSPIROSIS)

CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.; SOLOSHENKO, I.Z.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; BOBROVSKIY, V.N.

Materials on the epidemiology of leptospirosis in the North
Ossetian A.S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:
52-55 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

KARASEVA, Ye.V.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; SOLOSHENKO, I.Z.; CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.;
BOBROVSKIY, V.N.

Natural foci of leptospirosis in the North Ossetian A.S.S.R.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:56-60 My '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

SOLOSHENKO, I.Z.; CHIGIRINSKIY, A.Ye.; SEMENOVA, L.P.

Experimental study on the susceptibility of small mammals to *Leptospira* of various serological types. Report No.3: Morphological changes in the organs of white mice caused by *Leptospira grippotyphosa* and *sejroe*. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.9:142-143 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR. Submitted June 3, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6030025

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1203/1205

AUTHOR: Nikolayeva, N. V.; Semenova, L. P.; Kruglyakova, K. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fractionation of irradiated and protected DNA with propylgallate on a cellulose anionexchange column

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1203-1205

TOPIC TAGS: DNA, DNA fraction, column chromatography, radiation damage, ion exchange chromatography

ABSTRACT: It is known that propylgallate, an inhibitor of free radical reaction, protects DNA from radiation damage. DNA extracts from living cells are heterogeneous in molecular weight and ion exchange chromatography with propylgallate has been found an effective means of separating DNA fractions and distinguishing native and irradiated DNAs. The ion exchange chromatography system is described and some experimental results presented.

[WA-50: CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 011/

Card 1/1

UDC: 577.1:547.963.32

ANANIN, Vasil'y V.; SEMENOVA, L. P.

"Serological variations (variability) of Leptospira types."

report submitted for 1st Intl Cong, Parasitology, Rome, 21-26 Sep 1964.

Inst of Epidemiology, AMS USSR, Moscow.

SENEHOVA, L.P.; ANAN'IN, V.V.

Leptospira of the hebdomadis group. Report No.1. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 41 no.5:93-96 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

SEMENOVA, I.P.

New serological subtype of the Pomona Leptospira group: L. pomona
Mozlok. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.2:233-239 '65.

1. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

SEMENOVA, L.P.

Study of leptospira strains of the Pomona group isolated in a
natural focus. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:139-140
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

SEMENOVA, L.P.; SOLOSHENKO, I.Z.; ANAN'IN, V.V.

Leptospira of the Hebdomadis group. Report No.3: Detection of the
subtype Leptospira sejroe balcanica in the Soviet Union. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:61-64 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

L 10978-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028393

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/009/0047/0050

AUTHOR: Semenova, L.P.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: a new serological subtype of leptospira, L. pomona mozdok

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1965, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: leptospirosis, microbiology, bacteriology

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of studying two strains of leptospira, PO 5621 and MP 783, which were isolated in a natural focus of leptospirosis in the Mozdok region of Severo-Osetinsk ASSR in 1961. Agglutination-lysis tests and the absorption experiments were set up in the manner recommended by the World Health Organization as standard for identifying strains of pathogenic leptospira. Exhaustion of each serum (1: 3000 titer) was repeated at least three times. The agglutination reaction was set up with antigens killed by a 0.5% solution of formalin. The authors tabulate the results of comparing the Osetinsk strains with one another, with the CB strain, and with the DVV-1, Monyakov, and Pomona strains. It follows from the table that the PO 5621 and the MP 783 strains were identical and differed from the other strains, thus being an

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.856.7.097.5

L 10978-66

ACC NR: AP5028393

independent incomplete serological subtype of the pomona group. Antibodies to the homologous strain in titers comprising 10 — 33% of the initial remained in the antiserum to the CB, DVV-1, Pomona, and Monyakov strains after their exhaustion by the PO 5621 strain. The antibody titers did not exceed 15% of the homologous titer in the antiserum to the PO 5621 strain after exhaustion by the CB, DVV-1, Pomona, and Monyakov strains. The findings of the author permit the consideration that a new, previously unknown serological subtype of the pomona group of leptospira has been isolated in the Mozdok region of Severo-Osetinsk ASSR, and the author proposes to call it Leptospira pomona mozdok after the place of its isolation. This subtype of the pomona group of leptospira apparently plays an important role in the etiology of human and animal leptospirosis in the said locale and in other regions of the North Caucasus. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Nov63 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KLAUZEN, N.A.; SEMENOVA, L.P.; SLOVOKHOTOVA, N.A., red.

[Atlas of the infrared spectra of rubbers and of some ingredients of rubber compounds] Atlas infrakrasnykh spektrov kauchukov i nekotorykh ingredientov rezinovykh smesei. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 127 p. (MIRA 18:9)

23174

SEMEHOVA, L. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Organophosphorus Compounds May 52

"Some Properties of Alpha-Hydroxyalkylphosphonic Acid Esters," V. S. Abramov, L. P. Semanova, I. G. Semanova, Kazan Chem Tech Inst Imeni S. M. Kirov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, No 2, pp 281-284

Authors find the C - P bond in alkylphosphonic acid esters is very stable. Note that esters of alpha-hydroxyalkylphosphonic acids, however, readily undergo fission of the C - P bond in alkylols to form ketones or aldehydes. The methyl and ethyl esters of alpha-hydroxybenzylphosphonic acids formed dimethyl and diethyl phosphorus acids, resp. Distn of alpha-hydroxyalkylphosphonic acid esters is accompanied by a partial decompn. A thermal equil exists between alpha-hydroxyalkylphosphonic acid esters and the materials from which they were synthesized. (aldehydes or ketones and dialkylphosphorus acids). States that, under distn, this equil is apparently shifted to the side of the starting materials. Heating of the ethyl ester of alpha-hydroxy-alpha-methylbenzylphosphonic acid results in its decompn to diethylphosphorus acid and acetophenone. Presented by Acad A. Ye. Arbuzov -10 Mar 52

(3)

23174

SELENIA, L. P.

Mastoid Process - Diseases

Mastoiditis without perforation of the tympanic membrane,
Vest. oto-rin 15, No. 1, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

SEMEIOVA, L. P.

Reaction of dialkyl phosphoric acids with aldehydes and ketones. II. Methyl and propyl esters of α -hydroxyalkylphosphonic acids. V. S. Abramov and L. P. Semiova (S. M. Kirov Chem. Technol. Inst., Kazan). *Sovetsk. Khim. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 303-7 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 45, 2865h; 48, 8169d. — Equimolar mixts. of $(RO)_2POH$ and the aldehyde or ketone were treated with a few drops of satd. MeONa; the temp. rise was usually 30–101°, and the product could be distd. immediately thereafter; heating of the mixt. is unnecessary. Thus were obtained the following $(MeO)_2P(O)CR_1R_2R_3$ (R_1, R_2, R_3 , % yield, b.p., d_4^{20} , n_D^{20} given): H, OH, Me, 62.5, 133°/18, 1.2814, 1.4400; H, OH, Pr, 59.8, 143–5°/59.8, 1.1438, 1.4378; H, OH, CH₃CHMe, 53.4, 159–60°/14, 1.9707, 1.4390; Me, Me, OH, 65.8, —, — (m. 72–3°); OH, Et, Me, 60, 14–2°/18, 1.1380, 1.4380; OH, CH₃Ph, CH₃Ph, 59.8, —, — (m. 126°); OH, Ph, Ph, 56, —, — (m. 103–4°); for $(P-O)_2P(O)CR_1R_2R_3$: H, OH, Me, 42, 159–60°/10, 1.200, 1.4206; H, OH, Pr, 37.4, 171–2°/15, 1.0281, 1.4384; H, OH, Ph, 31.8, 127–8°/9, 1.070, 1.4671; OH, Me, Me, 59.5, 131°/9, 1.048, 1.4335; OH, Et, Me, 61, 148°/9, 1.0368, 1.4390; OH, Me, Ph, 78.8, 171°/9, 1.067, 1.4765; OH, (CH₃)₂, 83.8, 188°/9, 1.071, 1.4491; OH, (CH₃)₂, 44.3, 170°/9, 1.030, 1.4307. Reaction of 11 g. $(MeO)_2POH$ with 12.2 g. salicylaldehyde in which the addn. of some MeONa gave a temp. rise of 22° gave after heating on a steam bath a waxy mass, which could not be recrystd. or distd. Although the reactions of $(MeO)_2POH$ with Et₂CO, MePrCO and 3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone gave moderate rise in temp.,

the products could not be isolated owing to evolution of the starting materials during distn. A very vigorous reaction took place between $(P-O)_2P(O)H$ and piperonal in the presence of MeONa, but the yellow solid product could not be recrystd. or distd. without decompn. It is suggested that with increased complexity of the ketone the reaction is sterically hindered. III. Isopropyl and isobutyl esters of α -hydroxyalkylphosphonic acids. V. S. Abramov and N. S. Kuznetsov. *Ibid.* 308–403. — The reaction described in the previous abstr. gave the following $(iso-PrO)_2P(O)CR_1R_2R_3$: H, OH, Me, 88, 153–5°/17, 1.0407, 1.4252; H, OH, Pr, 65.3, 146–7°/10, 1.0166, 1.4312; H, OH, CH₃CHMe, 60.1, 151–8°/12, 0.9965, 1.4317; H, OH, C₆H₅OMe, 80.5, 180–2°/8, 1.1490, 1.4879; OH, Me, Me, —, —, — (m. 53–4°); OH, Et, Me, 48.4, 133–40°/13, 1.0271, 1.4300; H, OH, Me, 46, 150–2°/12, 1.0092, 1.4312; $(iso-BuO)_2P(O)CR_1R_2R_3$: H, OH, Pr, 60.3, 165–7°/8, 0.9891, 1.4312; H, OH, CH₃CHMe, 74.7, 173–3°/7, 0.9858, 1.4379; O, Me, Me, 39.4, 153–4°/13, 1.0036, 1.4317; OH, Me, Et, 152–4°/9, 1.0080, 1.4377; OH, (CH₃)₂, 81.3, 174–5°/1.0498, 1.4540; OH, (CH₃)₂, 16.4, —, — (m. 110–11°). The reaction product of $(iso-PrO)_2POH$ and salicylaldehyde could not be satisfactorily purified; the reaction with Et₂CO gave a good temp. rise but the product decomposed on attempted distn. yielding the starting materials; similarly unsuccessful was the reaction with AcPh, with either MeONa, LiOMe or KOMe catalysts. Reaction of $(iso-BuO)_2POH$ with BzH gave a good temp. rise and yielded crude product in low yield, b. 145–9°, with decompn.; attempted redistn. failed to give a better product. The reaction with AcPh again led to decompn. of the product. Generally the more complex aldehydes and ketones are unsatisfactory. The temp. rise of 80–40° in these reactions was shown to occur during the actual coupling step, since the reaction of $(RO)_2P(O)Na$ with MeONa gives a temp. rise of but 1–2°. O. M. Kosolapoff.]

AUTHOR: Semenova, L. P.

SOV/20-120-5-65/67

TITLE: Changes Observed in the Nerve-Endings of the Muscular Tissue of Rats Suffering From E-Avitaminosis (Izmeneniye nervnykh okonchaniy v myshechnoy tkani pri E-avitaminoze u kryss)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 5, pp. 1162 - 1164 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Muscle paralysis of rodents in connection with the E-avitaminosis was investigated several times since its first discovery (Ref 1). The opinions on their histopathogenesis diverge (Refs 2-7,9). The present investigation is dedicated to the changes of the apparatuses of the nerve-endings in connection with the determination of the correlations between the nervous and the muscular system in the mentioned disease. The test rats were given casein standard food (without vitamin E) during 14 months. Their musculus gastrocnemius was investigated. The course of the disease of the rats is described. From the results obtained it can be concluded that the loss of the nerve-endings represents a secondary process. E-avitaminosis does not start with it. The experiment confirmed once again that myodystrophy

Card 1/3

Changes Observed in the Nerve-Endings of the
Muscular Tissue of Rats Suffering From E-Avitaminosis

SOV/20-120-5-65/67

in E-avitaminosis is a primary phenomenon and obviously connected with the changes of the protein composition of the muscular tissue. The author draws the following conclusions from the results: 1) Degeneration and decay of the motoric terminal plates and of the nerve fibres connected with them in the compass of the same muscle does not take place simultaneously with E-avitaminosis. While in one part decay phenomena can be observed, the normal structure is preserved in other parts for some time. 2) Myodystrophy in E-avitaminosis is not a consequence of degeneration of the nerve-endings. 3) Only in the case of a considerable damage of the transversely striated muscular tissue a reduction of a great number of nerve endings takes place. 4) Widely spread necroses lead to a considerable loss of nerve-endings in the degenerating muscular fibres. 5) After the restoration of the muscular fibres the number of the nerve-endings again rises to standard values. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Changes Observed in the Nerve-Endings of the
Muscular Tissue of Rats Suffering From E-Avitaminosis

SOV/20-120-5-65/67

PRESENTED: March 1, 1958, by T.I. Shmal'gauzen, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1958

1. Tocopherols--Physiological factors
2. Muscles--Pathology
3. Nerves--Pathology

Card 3/3

SEMENOVA, L.P., ZINIKHINA, Ye.A. (Kuybyshev (obl.), Artsibushevskaya ul,
d.161, komn.402)

Retrosternal appendicitis. Vest.khir. 80 no.4:134-136 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.L. Libov) i
kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye. L. Kevesh)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(APPENDICITIS, case report
in appendix herniating through diaphragmatic hiatus
(Rus))

(HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, compl.
appendicitis in appendix herniating through hiatus
(Rus))

OSTROVSKIY, N.I.; LIBIZOV, N.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A.P.; PIMENOVA, L.D.;
SEMENOVA, L.P.

Alkaloids in ergot as related to habitat in the U.S.S.R. [with
summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:29-34 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarst-
vennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

(ERGOT)

(ALKALOIDS)

SEMENOVA, L.P. (Kuybyshev (obl.), ul. Buyanova, d. 124, kv. 1)

Surgical treatment of profuse pulmonary hemorrhages. Grud. khir.
2 no. 5:90-95 S-0 '60. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.L. Libov)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNGS---DISEASES) (HEMORRHAGE)

SEMENOVA, L.P.; RUBANOVICH, G.L.; PAVLOV, R.K.

Surgery in knife wounds of the heart performed under conditions of clinical death. Vest.khir. 86 no.3:115-116 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.L. Libov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Kuybyshev (obl.) Semeykenskoye shosse, klinicheskaya bol'nitsa, fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika.
(HEART—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (RESUSCITATION)

SEMENOVA, L.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Suppression of oxidation phosphorylation and respiration in liver
mitochondria and solid hematoma of mice by propyl gallate, Dokl.
AN SSSR 163 no.3:774-776 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
SSSR (for Emanuel').

SEMENOVA, L. G.

"Nest necroses of myocardium with calcification in the young of agricultural animals", Student, Department of Pathological Anatomy), Collected Works No. 14, of Leningrad Veterinary Institute USSR Ministry of Agriculture, P 249, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

SYTENKOVA, I.S., Genl Vet Sci--(disc) "Use of pyraldin and benzopyri-
din in the therapy and ^{prevention} ~~prophylaxis~~ of babesiosis of cattle." Len, 1958.
20 pp (Genl Vet Inst of the Min of Agr USSR), 200 copies (YL, 14-58, 104)

KULICHENKO, L.I.; RAZUMOVSKIY, S.D.; SEMENOVA, L.S.

Pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gas mixtures containing ethylene. Gaz. prom.
4 no.11:40-43 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Hydrocarbons) (Ethylene)

S/064/60/000/01/03/024
B022/B008

AUTHORS: Razumovskiy, S. D., Semenova, L. S., Kulichenko, L. I.

TITLE: Pyrolysis of Straight-run Gasoline to Ethylene¹

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 1, pp. 19 - 23

TEXT: The selection of optimum conditions for the pyrolysis of straight-run gasoline to ethylene in an industrial pipe still was the problem, for the purpose of which the paper under review was elaborated. The laboratory unit used and mode of operation are described and it is mentioned that the complete analysis of pyrolysis products was carried out in the TsiATIM apparatus, and in individual cases in the VTI device. The composition of the gasoline used, and of the cracked gas is mentioned. The composition of the reaction products and the yield of acetylene at the pyrolysis of straight-run gasoline in the absence of diluents (Table 1), in a mixture with a vapor content of up to 20% (Table 2) and up to 100%, related to the weight of the gasoline (Table 4) are mentioned next. The results obtained under the same conditions (825°) at the pyrolysis of butane, light gasoline, and straight-run gasoline are mentioned (Table 3). The results

Card 1/2

Pyrolysis of Straight-run Gasoline to Ethylene S/064/60/000/01/03/024
B022/B008

of the pyrolysis of straight-run gasoline and cracked gas (Table 5), methane (Table 6), and a comparison of the results obtained with and without methane (Table 7) are mentioned. Conditions for the pyrolysis of straight-run gasoline to ethylene in pipe stills are recommended on the basis of all results obtained (Table 8). The Orskiy zavod sinteticheskogo spirta (Orsk Plant for Synthetic Alcohol) is mentioned. There are 8 tables and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet. ✓C

Card 2/2

SEMENOVA, L.S.

Diagnostic difficulties in a case of tumors of the large intestine
and trichocephaliasis. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:491-492
Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta
i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta i klinicheskiy
otdel instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
Imeni Martsinovskogo, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP6029052

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0050/0081

INVENTORS: Kuznetsov, Ye. V.; Gusev, V. I.; Zhidkova, T. N.; Andreyeva, I. N.;
Semenova, L. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining copolymers of propylene. Class 39, No. 183938

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 80-81

TOPIC TAGS: Polymer, copolymer, propylene, polymerization, ester, phosphoric acid,
catalyst, titanium compound, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining copolymers of propylene with unsaturated compounds in the medium of an inert carbonaceous solvent at the temperature from 20 to 600. The process is carried out in the presence of a catalyst consisting of titanium tetrachloride and aluminum alkyls. To impart the property of fire resistance to the copolymers, unsaturated mixed esters of phosphoric acid are used as the unsaturated compounds.

SUB CODE: 11/
07/

SUBM DATE: 06Sep62

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.742.3-134.573

XOROTKOV, A.A.; LISHANSKIY, I.S.; SEMENOVA, L.S.

Catalytic polymerization of olefins. Part 2: Effect of adding electron donors on the polymerization of 1-pentene with the aid of complex catalysts. Vysokom.sped. 1 no.12:1821-1823 D '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
- (Pentene) (Catalysts)

OLEYNIK, I.P., kand. ekon. nauk, nauchn. sotr.; VOINOV, A.M., nauchn. sotr.; SEMENOV, I.I., nauchn. sotr.; PLAKSIN, S.V., nauchn. sotr.; KACHALOV, I.P., nauchn. sotr.; SEMENOVA, L.S., nauchn. sotr.; STOROZHEV, I.V., nauchn. sotr.; GERTSOVICH, G.B., nauchn. sotr.; SERGEYEV, V.P., nauchn. sotr.; ALIKHODZHICH, A., nauchn. sotr.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[International socialist division of labor] Sotsialisticheskoe mezhdunarodnoe razdelenie truda. Pod red. I.P.Oleinika. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 350 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy. 2. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy AN SSSR (for all except Lisov, Nikolayev, Ponomareva). (Communist countries--Division of labor)

S/137/63/000/003/008/016
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Potaskuyev, K. G., Semenova, L. S.

TITLE: The effect of the method of welding 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel pipes on the resistance of weld joints in 52%-HNO₃

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 11 - 12, abstract 3E66, ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr.", 1960, no. 35, 38 - 42)

TEXT: The authors investigated methods of welding 1Kh18N9T steel pipes for the purpose of obtaining a smooth weld on the internal side of the pipe having a sufficient resistance against corrosion in 52%-HNO₃ at boiling temperature. The pipe welds were carried out with 3A1 (EA1) electrodes with backing rings made of 1Kh18N9T steel or Sp.AXMI 10-31,5 (Br. AZhMts 10-31,5) bronze. The results of corrosion tests of the welds in boiling 52%-HNO₃ at atmospheric pressure have shown that welds with welded-up bronze backing rings proved most resistant. Since welds carried out with bronze backing rings proved most corrosion resistant in the pipes, a Cu-base alloy had to be found dissolving at a maximum rate in a

Card 1/2

The effect of the method of...

S/137/63/000/003/008/016
A006/A101

medium that did not affect the 1Kh18N9T steel. For this purpose the following materials were used: brass J1XMI 59-1-1 (LZhMts 59-1-1) and J1C 59-1 (LS 59-1), bronze Bp. AXMI 10-3-1,5 (Br. AZhMts 10-3-1.5) and Cu M1. The dissolving medium was 30%-HNO₃. Of the alloys investigated LS 59-1 brass dissolves most rapidly, and LZHMts 59-1-1 more slowly. Therefore the backing rings in welding 1Kh18N9T steel pipes should preferably be made of LS 59-1 brass, which after welding can be easily removed by dissolving with 30%-HNO₃, the weld and the pipe being not damaged at this procedure.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KONSTANTINOVA, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SITEMOVA, L.S.

Investigating the corrosion resistance of materials in a
saturated solution of sodium chloride. Sbor. nauch. trud.
UkrNIIGol' no.7:121-125 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SEMENOVA, L.S.; GUSAROVA, M.V.

Dependence of the rate of growth of potassium bichromate crystals
on the depth of their location in the solution. Kristallografiia
9 no.4:580-581 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

SEMENOVA, L.S.

Effect of the crystallizer width on the weight rate of growth of
crystals from a solution at the initial stage of their growth by
the static method. Kristallografiia 10 no.1:129 (a-F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.

L 43909-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
 ACC NR: AP6015669 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0075/0075 33 B

INVENTOR: Kuznetsov, Ye. V. ; Gusev, V. I. ; Semenova, L. S. ; Shurygina, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining organophosphorus polymers. Class 39, No. 1812901

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 75

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, catalyst, titanium tetrachloride, triethylaluminum, organophosphorus polymer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining organo-phosphorus polymers by polymerization of unsaturated phosphates in a medium of an inert liquid upon heating in the presence of a catalyst. To expand the variety of catalysts, the system of titanium tetrachloride—triethylaluminum is used as the catalyst. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb62/
 .07/

Card 1/1 *gjm* UDC: 678.745.73

Semenova, L. V.

The sulfa resistance of dysenteric bacteria. M. I. Kuz'minova and L. V. Semenova. *Voprasy Kraevol. Patol., Akad. Nauk Uzb. S.S.R.* 1955, No. 3, 42-3; *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 5490. The resistance of 1129 strains of dysentery microorganisms isolated from patients to 0.6, 0.4, and 0.2% of disulfane was investigated. Sulfa resistance was found in 94.0-98.2% of the strains. B. S. J.

SEMENOVA, L.V.

Biology of termites of the genus *Anacanthotermes* (Isoptera, Hodo-
termitidae) in Turkmenia. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no. 4: 89-91
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

KUZMINOVA, M.L.; KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; SEMENOVA, L.V.

Effectiveness of bacterial vaccine in the treatment of children
affected by chronic dysentery. Vop.kraev.pat. no.4:13-17 '54.
(DYSENTERY) (VACCINES) (MLBA 9:12)

SEMENOVA, L.V.

Studying the "strength" of the soft spring wheat of a world
collection using new micromethods. Sbor. trud. asp. i mol.
nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:53-60 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DROBININ, O.; RAZMAKHNINA, N.; CHEREMLSINOVA, I.; LUPOVA, M.,
red.; SEMENOVA, I.V., red.

[Youth at the construction sites for large-scale chemistry;
a discussion on books] Molodezh' na stroikakh bol'shoi kni-
mii; beseda o knigakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kniga," 1964. 26 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.

VAKAR, A.B.; PUMPYANSKIY, A.Ya.; SEMENOVA, L.V.

Effect of D₂O on physical properties of gluten and wheat dough.
Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.1:5-24 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva i Vsesoyuznyy
institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.

KUSAKIN, N.D.; SIGAREV, A.M.; ZVYAGINA, Ye.V.; Prinimali uchastiye;
DOTSENKO, A.M.; KOKOREVA, M.A.; LYUBIMOVA, E.M.; SEMENOVA, L.V.

Investigating the gaseous medium surrounding carbon-graphite blanks
during their baking in a multiple compartment ring kiln. TSvet. met.
37 no.10:51-54 0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SEMENOVA, M.

For the reduction of administrative and managerial expenditures
in construction. Fin. SSSR 21 no.12:21-25 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Construction industry--Finance)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucurbits. M
J. PUB. : Botanich., No. 14, 1958, No. 63424
AUTHOR : Semenova, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Wild Siberian Chives.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogerod, 1956, No. 5, 32-33

ABSTRACT : A five-year study of perennial forms of onion under the conditions of Arayaiy Sever (Taymyr Peninsula, Tiksi Bay) showed that cultivation of wild local chives and also leeks is feasible here. Some agrobiological characteristics of these onions are described. — G. N. Chernov

Card: 1/1

SEMEŅOVA, M.

Indeclinable nouns in the Latvian and Russian languages. Vestis Latv
ak no.1:43-50 '62.

SEMENOVA, M.

Determining the need for adjusters, controllers and warehouse
men. Sots. trud 7 no.9:107-110 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik normativno-issledovatel'skogo byuro Moskovskogo
avtozavoda im. Likhacheva.
(Moscow--Automobile industry)

SEMENOVA, M. A.

FD 126

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Card 1/1

Authors : Semenova, M. A.; Pakidov, M. I.; Kaplan, A. S.; Arbuzova, A. D.; and Petrova, A. Ya.

Title : An experiment in the combined treatment of children suffering from chronic dysentery with colibacterin and Chernokhvostov's vaccine

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 4, 29-30, Apr 1954

Abstract : Children in a nursery for children suffering from chronic dysentery were used to test the effectiveness of using Chernokhvostov's vaccine alone, or in combination with colibacterin. The results are given in percentages. No references are cited.

Institutions: Microbiology Division (Head - Prof. L. G. Peretts) of the Sverdlovsk Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene (Director- G. F. Bogdanov) and the Childrens Sector of the Nizhne-Tagil'sk City Division of Public Health (City Pediatrician M. I. Pakidov)

Submitted : October 10, 1953

SEMENOVA, H. A.

FD-544

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Card 1/2 Pub. 148 - 7/23

Author : Semenova, M. A.

Title : The ability of sulfanilamide-resistant dysentery bacilli to survive in the intestines of mice.

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 6,28,Jun 54

Abstract : Research on changes in the biochemical characteristics of drug-resistant pathogenic microorganisms revealed that they became more resistant to factors in the external environment, that the intensity of their reproduction increased, and that their virulence diminished somewhat. Investigations of the resistance of various pathogenic bacteria to penicillin, gramicidin, and sulfanilamides were made. Particular attention was devoted to a study of the antagonistic action of the normal intestinal microflora on sulfanilamide-resistant Grigor'yev-Shiga, Flexner, and Sonne dysentery bacilli. The latter were found to be more resistant to the antagonistic activity of intestinal microflora than sulfanilamide-sensitive strains. Research on 200 mice showed that the resistant strains survived longer in the intestines than the sensitive strains did. In a number of cases both types of Flexner bacilli acquired the biochemical characteristics of either Sonne bacilli, or Bacilli coli when introduced into the intestines of the mice, but still maintained their original antigen structure.

SEMENOVA, M. A.

SEMENOVA, M. A.: "Antagonistic and antibiotic effects of normal microbes on drug-resistant pathogenic microbes". Sverdlovsk, 1955. Bashkir State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

SEMENOVA, M.G.

Use of campolon made from marine animal livers. Sov.med. 20 no.5:
72-73 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. Ye.D.Yelet'skaya) Groznen-
skoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.B.Mironova)

(ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS, therapy,

liver extract from aquatic animals (Rus))

(LIVER EXTRACTS, therapeutic use,

anemia, pernicious, prep. from aquatic animals (Rus))

SEMENOVA, MARGARITA IVANOVNA

Dzhambul'skaya Oblast'; priroda, naseleniye i khoz-
yaystvo. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy
SSR, 1961.

216 [1] p. illus., maps, talbes.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.

Otdel Geografii.

Bibliography: p. 211-[217]

SEMENOVA, N. I.

"Geography of the Rural Population of Southern Kazakhstan
(Character of Settlement and Types of Inhabited Localities)."
Sub 24 Apr 51, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees
in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

GLADYSHEVA, Ye.N.; SEMENOVA, M.I.

Second Congress of the Geographic Society of the U.S.S.R. Vop.geog.
Kazakh. no.1:159-174 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Geographical societies--Congresses)

AUBAKIROV, Zhaksylyk Aubakirovich; SEMENOVA, M.I., kand.geograf.nauk,
otv.red.; POTAPOV, I.Ye., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Alma-Ata Province; economic and geographical description]
Alma-Atinskaya oblast'; ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959. 137 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Alma-Ata--Economic conditions)

SEMENOVA, Margarita Ivanovna; POPOLZIN, A.G., kand.geograf.nauk, otv.red.;
KOLICHENKO, V.V., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Nature and economy of South Kazakhstan Province; economic
and geographical characteristics] Priroda i khoziaistvo Iuzhno-
Kazakhstanskoi oblasti; ekonomiko-geograficheskaiia kharakteristika.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959. 143 p.

(MIRA 13:1)

(South Kazakhstan Province--Economic conditions)

GLADYSHEVA, Yekaterina Nikolayevna; SEMENOVA, M.I., otv.red.; KOROTKOVA,
Ye.A., red.; GASHINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[North Kazakhstan Province; economic and geographical characteristics]
Severo-Kazakhstanskaia oblast'; ekonomiko-geograficheskaiia kharakte-
ristika. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959. 184 p.
(MIRA 12:11)

(North Kazakhstan Province--Economic conditions)

SEMENOVA, M.I.; NAZARENKO, I.M.

Development of agriculture in South Kazakhstan Province.
Trudy Sekt.geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.5:202-213 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(South Kazakhstan Province--Agriculture)

SEMENOVA, Margarita Ivanovna; POPOLZIN, A.G., kand. geogr. nauk, otv. red.
KOROTKOVA, Ye.A., red.; PROKHOROV, V.P., tekhn. red.; ALFEROVA, P.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Dzhambul Province; nature, population and economy] Dzhambul'skaia
oblast'; priroda, naselenie i khoziaistvo. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1961. 216 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Dzhambul Province--Geography)

SEMENOVA, M.I.

Economic and geographical study of the Kazakhstan territory.
Trudy otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.9:189-197 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Kazakhstan--Economic geography)

MOZGOVOY, A.A.; POPOVA, T.I.; SEMENOVA, M.K.

Deciphering the developmental cycle of the nematode *Synhimantus brevicaudatus* (Dujardin, 1845) parasitizing on gressorial birds and freshwater fishes. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:719-720 My '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted July 6, 1964.

SEMENOVA, M. M.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems

11

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34563

Author : Semenova, M. M.

Inst : Institute of Yakutsk

Title : Experiments in Agriculture in Tiksi

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Yakutsk. n.1. in-ta s. K.
1957, 1, 15-18.

Abstract : The Tiksinskiy Agricultural Experimental Station (Yakutskaya ASSR) is conducting research work in the rocky tundra region in the presence of perpetual congelation. The soil is composed of swamp-gley and gravel layers over clay shales. Vegetation period: 71 to 86 days. The average yearly temperature: 12°C.; the amount of precipitation: approx. 200 mm. Strong winds are characteristic of the region. Dependable crops for open ground cultivation are (Chinese), cabbage, radishes, lettuce, dill, spinach, Scallions, onions, greenleaf white cabbage, oats and barley as green fodder. -- I. K. Fortunatov.

Card 1/1

SRINIVASA, M. K. 'GURUTUNU, M. S.

O Izvliyedenii Metallov Produktami Pererabotki Slantsav, Soryuchiye
Slantsy, 1982, No 1, 44

CC:

Soryuchiye Slantsy " 1984-85, TN .871
G .74

SEMENOVA, M. N.

CW
19

Two new alkaloid carrying plants. M. N. Semenova.
Botan. Zhur. 39, 443(1954); cf. C.A. 48, 11727c. Analyses
of *Scopolia tangutica* and *S. sinensis* show the presence of
tropane alkaloid, atropine, scopolamine, and l-hyoscyamine.
S. tangutica contains many times more scopolamine than
S. carniolica. J. S. Joffe

Botanical Inst. in V.L. Komarov, AS USSR

SEMENOVA, M. N.

USSR/Biology - Botany

Card : 1/1

Authors : Semenova, M. N.

Title : Scopolia Tangutica Maxim., a new alkaloid-bearing plant

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 825 - 827, June 1954

Abstract : Chemical investigation of the Scopolia Tangutica plant showed, that all organs of the plant contain alkaloids; the rootstock contains up to 2.6%. Crystalline alkaloids of the Scopolia Tangutica contain hyoscyamine, atropine (possibly isomerized from l-hyoscyamine during the analysis) and l-scopolamine. Eight references. Drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, March 29, 1954

SEMINOVA, M. H.

"Scopola and Its Significance in the National Economy." Cand Biol Sci,
Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (ML, NO
10, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SEMEŇOVA, M. N.

308

✓ Alkaloids of *Tungur scopolia* (*Scopolia tangutica*). A. A. Ryabinin and M. N. Semenov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 181-3; *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 25, 105-6 (1955) (Engl. translation).—Extn. of 205 g. dried plant with CHCl_3 gave 6.03 g. mixed bases; crystn. from hot C_6H_6 gave 1.06 g. *l*-hyoscyamine, m. 103° (picrate, m. 162°); the mother liquor extd. with H_2O , acidified and treated with AuCl_3 soln. gave a *chloraurate*, m. 189.5° (decompn.); while picric acid gave a *picrate*, m. 201°; the less sol. material formed a *picrate*, m. 187.5-8°, identified as that of *l*-scopolamine, formed in 0.26% yield (based on plant wt.). The *unknown alkaloid* (0.38% on plant matter) whose *picrate* and *chloraurate* are described above, was not identified.

G. M. Kosolapoff

①

RYABININ, A.A.; SEMENOVA, M.N.

Study of alkaloids from the Tangut scopolia (*Scopolia tangutica*
Maxim.) Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.1:181-183 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Alkaloids) (*Scopolia*)

Semenova M. N.

✓ The physiology of the "Chinese mushroom." I. N. Konovalov and M. N. Semenova (V. L. Komarov Botan. Inst., Leningrad). *Botan. Zhur.* 40, 507-70 (1955).—The cellular components of *Medusomyces gisewii* are resistant to low pH environments, approaching 1. Cultures of this kind kept for 2 years still exhibited antimicrobial activity. J. S. Joffe

SEMEHOVA, M.N., kand.biol.nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Fluorescence of extracts from celandine. Apt.delo 7 no.3:26-27
My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

(CELANDINE)
(FLUORESCENCE)

SEMENOVA, M.N.; VELIKANOVA, V.I.

Antibiotic substances from the culture liquid of the "tea fungus"
Medusomyces Gisewii. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.2:498-499 N 61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (MYCODERMA)

SEMENOVA, M.P.

Aluminum hydroxide in the treatment of peptic ulcer. Sovet med. 16 no.
4:22-23 Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Clinical Sanatorium for Diseases of the Digestive Organs
(Scientific Supervisor -- Prof. I. O. Neymark), Leningrad.

SEMENOVA, M.P.; SUVOROV, N.F.

Vascular reflexes in peptic ulcer. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 3:252-259 '54.

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii, zaveduyushchiy
I.T.Kurtsin. Klinicheskiy sanatoriy zheludочно-kishechnykh zaboleva-
niy VTsSPS, Leningrad.

(PEPTIC ULCER, physiology,

vasc. reflex)

(REFLEX,

vasc., in peptic ulcer)

(BLOOD VESSELS, physiology,

vasc. reflex in peptic ulcer)

IL'INSKIY, B.V.; SEMENNOVA, M.P.

Therapeutic nutrition in atherosclerosis. Sov.med. 20 no.6:15-22
'56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo sektora (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. M.V.Chernorutskii) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. akad. K.M.Bykov) Akademii nauk SSSR i klinicheskogo sanatoria bolezney organov pishchevareniya (glavnyy vrach A.S.Shcherbina) VTSSPS.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, therapy,
diets (Rus))

(DIETS, in various diseases,
arteriosclerosis (Rus))

SEMENOVA, M.P.

Indications for and technic of use of diphacyl in the compound treatment of peptic ulcer. Sov. med. 23 no.3:41-43 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo klinicheskogo sanatoriya bolezney organov pishchevareniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.O. Neymark, glavnyy vrach A. A. Shcherbina).

(SYMPATHOLYTICS, ther. use,

adiphenine in peptic ulcer, with other methods (Rus))

(PEPTIC ULCER, ther.

adiphenine with other methods (Rus))

L 32233-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(U) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/JC
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046749 S/0226/64/000/005/0077/0080

AUTHOR: Klyachko, L. I. (Ordzhonikidze); ~~Semenova, M. P. (Ordzhonikidze);~~ 2/13
 Besolova, N. K. (Ordzhonikidze)

TITLE: Experimental production and assessment of grain size in coarse grained tungsten powders

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 77-80

TOPIC TAGS: grain size, tungsten powder, grain distribution, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: Since certain branches of technology require the use of 10 to 50 μ tungsten powder grains and a maximum homogeneity of particles according to size, experiments were carried out to reduce tungsten anhydride, WO_3 and ammonium paratungstate. Powders made from reduced ammonium paratungstate or oxides proved more homogenous than powders from calcined tungsten anhydride and contained grains of the desired size range. A muffle furnace was used at a temperature of 1200 C. Hydrogen consumption was 4 m³/hr per muffle cross section. A process for the assessment of the grain size is proposed. It consists

Card 1/2

L 32233-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046749

in mixing 100 g tungsten powder with 1 g paraffin dissolved in benzene. The mixture is dried and sieved. Compacts pressed under a hydraulic press (porosity 30 to 40%) are placed in a porcelain boat on copper plates and charged into a furnace heated to 1100C. Hydrogen is introduced and the molten copper is absorbed by the compacts. Without discontinuing the hydrogen current, the specimens are cooled, polished, etched at room temperature and the grain size determined under a microscope (120 x). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SEMENOVA, M.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHOMYAKOVA, G.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SHEPELEV, L.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BEDIN, V.V., red.;
NEFEDOVA, S., red.; LYUBIMOVA, V., tekhn.red.

[Survey of documentary materials of the Central State Historical
Archive of the U.S.S.R. in Leningrad on the history of the manu-
facturing industry in Russia in the first half of 19th century]
Obzor dokumental'nykh materialov TSentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo
istoricheskogo arkhiva SSSR v Leningrade po istorii obrabatyvaiu-
shchei promyshlennosti Rossii v pervoi polovine XIX veka. Sost.
M.S.Semenova, G.S.Khomiakova i L.E.Shepelev. Moskva, Glav.arkhiv-
noe upr., 1957. 60 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy istori-
cheskiy arkhiv v Leningrade. 2. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy
istoricheskiiy arkhiv v Leningrade (TsGIAL) (for Semenova, Khomya-
kova, Shepelev).

(Russia--Industries)

L 24790-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6 JKT/TCH/WW/JT
ACC NR: AP6010041 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/003/0030/0034

AUTHOR: Makarevskiy, A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Sememova, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Central Scientific Research Institute of Aerohydrodynamics and the develop-
ment of the aeronautical sciences

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 3, 1966, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic research facility, hydrodynamics, aerodynamics,
aeronautic engineering

ABSTRACT: The Central Scientific Research Institute of Aerohydrodynamics (TsAGI),
was founded in 1918 by N. Ye. Zhukovskiy to conduct aerodynamic and hydrodynamic
research, to provide an experimental data base for aviation, and to provide educa-
tion and experience for research and engineering personnel. The work of TsAGI
proved to be exceedingly fruitful, and in 1930-1932, several of the Institute's
departments were granted independent status and became institutes (TsVEI--Central
Wind Energy Institute; VIGM--All-Union Institute of Hydraulic Machine Building;
VIAM - All-Union Institute of Aviation Materials; TsIAM - Central Institute of
Aviation Engine Building). After this reorganization, TsAGI's main fields of
concentration were aerodynamics and strength of aircraft, hydrodynamics of high-
speed motion on water, and some problems of industrial aerodynamics. Later in the

Card 1/2

L 24790-66

ACC NR: AP6010041

thirties, TsAGI's departments of aviation, sea-plane aviation, and experimental building became an organizationally separate establishment, the Experimental Design Bureau (CKB). During WW II, TsAGI's main efforts were directed toward the modification and improvement of individual components of operational aircraft which would increase their efficiency without incurring major changes in widespread lot production. During the post-war period the Institute's experimental facilities were reconstructed for research on high-speed reaction-propulsion aircraft, which became the main area of TsAGI's activity. Another task was the research and development of helicopters, which was done jointly with OKB. TsAGI is also credited with laying the scientific basis for the development of industrial marine aerodynamics and aerohydrodynamics, industrial air ducting, and fan building, wind utilization, and wind engine building. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [SA]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

SEMIOTIC INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX												
Lower limit of inflammation in "oxyhydrogen" gas. N. SEMENOVA (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1937, 6, 25-42).—A method is described whereby consistent vals. for the lower limit (p) of ignition of $2H_2 + O_2$ can be obtained. With Pyrex vessels of diameter (d) < 15 cm., the relationship $pd = \text{const.}$ is shown to be accurate within 2.5%. For smaller diameters pd is less, e.g., 15-25% less for 6 mm. In agreement with theory, the relation between p and temp. is expressed by $p/T = ae^{E/RT}$, where $E = 11,000$ g.-cal. F. L. U.																									
ASR-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

AUTHORS: Abramov, V. S., Semenova, N. A. SOV/79-28-11-34/55

TITLE: On the Interaction Between Dialkyl Phosphorous Acids
With Aldehydes and Ketones (O vzaimodeystvii dialkil-
fosforistyykh kislot s al'degidami i ketonami) XVIII.
Phenyl- α -Oxyalkyl Phosphinates (XVIII. Fenilovyye efiry α -
oksidalkilfosfinovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11,
pp 3056 - 3058 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of diphenyl phosphorous acid, which
according to earlier experiments (Ref 1) is difficult,
was avoided by the easy synthesis of the phenyl ester
of phosphorous acid, and made it possible to use the
Arbuzov saponification reaction for the synthesis of
this acid. Furthermore also the synthesis of the phenyl- α -
oxyalkyl phosphinates could be realized by way of this
saponification in the presence of compounds with a
carbonyl group (Ref 1). The formation of the diphenyl
phosphorous acid then takes place according to scheme 1.
This acid formed in tautomeric form is condensed
with aldehydes and ketones, in the presence of which

Card 1/3

On the Interaction Between Dialkyl Phosphorous Acids SOV/79-28-11-34/55
With Aldehydes and Ketones. XVIII. Phenyl- α -Oxyalkyl Phosphinates

a saponification takes place according to scheme 3. The subsequent saponification reactions and condensations are mostly of exothermal character. The forming phenyl- α -oxyalkyl phosphinates are mostly separated in crystalline form after the removal of the phenol formed in the saponification. The saponification reactions of the ethyl ester of phosphorous acid in the presence of benzaldehyde and cyclohexanone under the same conditions do not yield any esters of the α -oxyalkyl phosphinic acids. The synthesized phenyl esters of various α -oxyalkyl phosphinic acids are given in the table. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Kazan' Chemical Technological Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

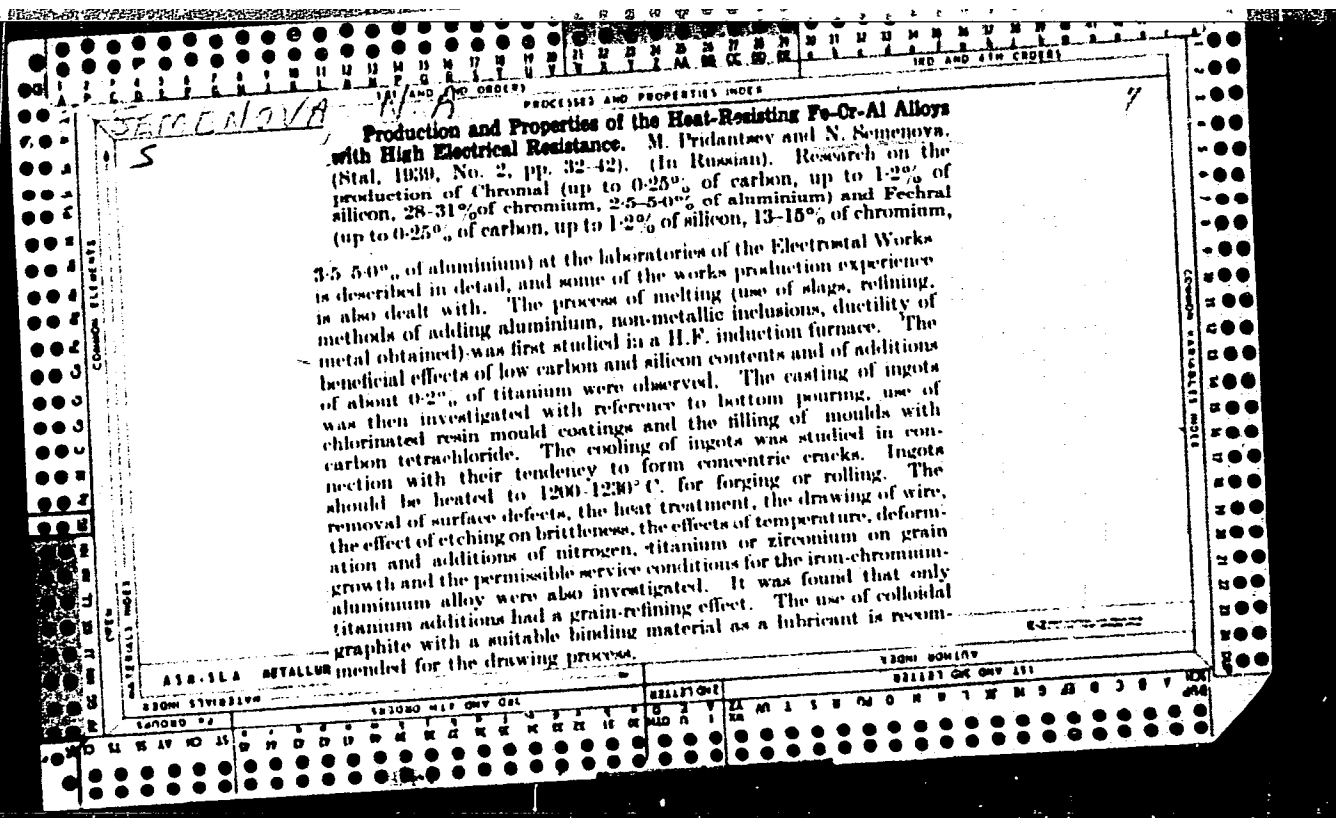
Card 2/3

SEMENOVA, N. A.

Conversion of the low-frequency amplifiers of V-12, K-12, and
K-24 apparatus of the SIP bays to transistor operation. Vest.
sviazi 23 no.4:19-21 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik lineyno-apparatnogo tsekha Leningradskoy
mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii.

(Leningrad—Telephone)
(Transistor amplifiers)



SEMENOVA, N.V.; SEMENOVA, N.A.

Electric properties of nichrome and iron-chromium-aluminum
alloys. Sbor.trud.TSNIIGEM no.22:248-268 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Nickel-chromium alloys--Electric properties)

(Iron-chromium-aluminum alloys--Electric properties)

24(3)

SOV/32-25-4-19/7:

AUTHORS: Alleganov, O. N., Semenova, N. A.

TITLE: Methods of Measuring Magnetic Properties of Electrotechnical Steel in Weak and Mean Fields (O metodike izmereniya magnitnykh svoystv elektrotekhnicheskoy stali v slabykh i srednikh pol'yakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 426-428 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the demagnetization of samples after thermal treatment, the conditions for the origin of a magnetic texture of the sample, and the reduction of the permeability with time on the results obtained in measuring the properties of electrotechnical steel in weak and mean fields (0.002-25/cm) are investigated. The measurements were made at packs of hot-rolled steel types E 42 and E 43 made up of stamped rings (0.35 and 0.5 mm thick), as well as at packs of cold-rolled steel with 3% Si made by a winding of bands (0.05-0.5 mm thick). The magnetic properties were determined by the ballistic method. The demagnetization was made with the device RU, the magnetization curves being obtained by the commutation method. The amount of magnetic permeability calculated by the curve obtained without demagnetization is in the interval of 0.0025-0.015 per-

Card 1/1

SOV/32 25-4-19/71

Methods of Measuring Magnetic Properties of Electrotechnical Steel in Weak and Medium Fields

steel is 35 to 95% of the permeability calculated by the curve obtained after demagnetization. In the fields where the permeability attains its maximum value, the difference in the permeability (Fig 1) between the non-demagnetized and the demagnetized samples is minimal. It is found that it would be most convenient to establish the values of the initial permeability in technical documentations. Except for fields with voltages above 0.5 oersteds, a decrease in the permeability with time could be observed in all experiments. The measuring results of the commutation tests at constant current intensity show (Figs 2,3) that the deflection of the galvanometer changes with an increase in the number of commutations, and does not reach a constant value, even at commutations over 25 times. The asymmetry of the deflection of the galvanometer observed at samples which were exposed to a constant field before commutation is attributed to a magnetic hysteresis. The latter may lead to errors in measurements by the ballistic method. There are 3 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Technicheskoy naukoissledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy)
Card 2/2